AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS:

The attached sheets of drawings includes changes to FIGS. 1-3. These sheets, which include FIGS. 1-3, replace the original sheets including FIGS. 1-3. In FIGS. 1-3, the expression "PRIOR ART" has been added.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets (i.e., 1/9 to 3/9)

                     Annotated Sheets Showing Changes (i.e., 1/9 to 3/9)

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-4, 7-16, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0196114 by Brew et al. ("Brew") in view of United States Patent No. 5,638,523 to Mullet et al. ("Mullet"). In addition, Claims 5-6 and 18-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brew in view of Mullet in further view United States Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0087894 by Foley et al. ("Foley"). Furthermore, Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brew in view of Mullet in further view of United States Patent No. 5,670,984 to Robertson et al. ("Robertson").

On pages 2-3 of the Office Action the Examiner has raised objections to the drawings and the specification. The drawings and specification have been amended accordingly. In particular, the expression "Prior Art" has been added to FIGS. 1-3. In addition, the reference number 650 has been deleted from paragraph 0065 of the specification. Furthermore, the reference numbers 610, 612, 620, and 630 have been deleted or replaced by reference numbers 410, 412, 420, and 430, respectively, in paragraphs 0049, 0050, 0057, and 0066.

Claims 4 and 14-17 have been amended with a view to better defining the invention. No new matter has been entered by these amendments. Consequently, the Examiner is respectfully requested to consider the original and amended claims in view of the following comments.

For reference, original Claim 1 recites the following:

> 1. (Original) A method for controlling access to secured information for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display, comprising:
>> determining whether a user is authorized to access said secured information; and,
>> in response to said determining, distorting said original image to produce a distorted region for said predetermined region to provide said user with said secured information on said display.

On page 4 of the Office Action the Examiner cites Brew and Mullet against original Claim 1 stating:

"As to claim 1, Brew discloses a method for controlling access to secured information presented on a display (FIG. 10), comprising: determining whether a user is authorized to access said secured information ([0085], line 5-7 and [0086], lines 5-7): and, in response to said determining, provide said user with said secured information on said display ([0086], lines 9-13, FIG. 4, [0051], lines 1-4)...Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display, comprising: distorting said original image to produce a distorted region for said predetermined region. However, Mullet discloses a method for a predetermined region (FIG. 3a) of a computer generated original image presented on a display (FIG. 1, item 21, FIG. 3a), comprising: distorting said original image (FIG. 3a, column 5, lines 63-67, 'magnifying') to produce a distorted region (FIG. 3, item 13) for said predetermined region (column 5, lines 58-67, Mullet teaches of distorting a predetermined region by choosing an area to view in detail within the image map, i.e. FIG. 3a, item 13)...Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by distorting an original image to produce a distorted region for a predetermined region as taught by Mullet in order to 'provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing through information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63).'"

For reference, paragraphs 0051, 0085, and 0086 of Brew, cited by the Examiner above, recite the following (underlining added by the Applicant):

"[0051] The computer system can include a display interface 408 that forwards graphics, text, and other data from the communication infrastructure 402 (or from a frame buffer not shown) for display on the display unit 410. The computer system also includes a main memory 406, preferably random access memory (RAM), and may also include a secondary memory 412. The secondary memory 412 may include, for example, a hard disk drive 414 and/or a removable storage drive 416, representing a floppy disk drive, a magnetic tape drive, an optical disk drive, etc. The removable storage drive 416 reads from and/or writes to

a removable storage unit **418** in a manner well known to those having ordinary skill in the art. Removable storage unit **418**, represents a floppy disk, magnetic tape, optical disk, etc. which is read by and written to by removable storage drive **416**. As will be appreciated, the removable storage unit **418** includes a computer usable storage medium having stored therein computer software and/or data."

"**[0085]** The control flow of FIG. 10 begins with step **1002** and flows directly to step **1004**. In step **1004**, FIG. 10 shows that the access control server **206** receives an authentication request from the client **202**. The contents of this request are described in greater detail above. In step **1006**, the access control server **206** determines whether the client **202** (or the user associated with client **202**) is authentic. In an embodiment of the present invention, the authentication procedure of step **1006** embodies those authentication procedures that are known to one of ordinary skill in the art. One example of such an authentication procedure is to validate a password and login name provided by a user desiring authentication. If the result of the determination of step **1006** is affirmative, then control flows to step **1008**. Otherwise, control flows to step **1016**."

"**[0086]** In step **1008**, the access control server **206** authenticates client **202**. In an embodiment of the present invention, in step **1008**, the access control server **206** establishes a connection with client **202** in response to the authentication of client **202**. Next, in step **1010**, the access control server **206** receives a request from the client **202** for authorization to access protected content. The contents of this request are described in greater detail above. In step **1012**, the access control server **206** determines whether the client **202** (or the user associated with client **202**) is authorized to access the protected content. If the result of the determination of step **1012** is affirmative, then control flows to step **1014**. Otherwise, control flows to step **1016**."

Also, please consider paragraphs 0087-0099 of Brew which recite the following (underlining added by the Applicant):

"**[0087]** A determination of whether the client **202** (or the user associated with client **202**) is authorized to access protected content relies on the access control policy associated with the protected content. In an embodiment of the present invention, an access control policy, identified by an access control policy identifier (or a content identifier), is defined at the authorization server (in this case, the access control server **206**). An access control policy defines a myriad of restrictions upon the usage of the protected content. Examples of restrictions that may exist in an access control policy are as follows:... **[0088]** Restrictions on the identity of users permitted to access the content... **[0089]** Restrictions on the group of users permitted to access the content... **[0090]** Restrictions on the dates and times when users are permitted to access the content ... **[0091]** Restrictions on the types of access that are permitted (reading, modifying, appending, printing, etc.)... **[0092]** Restrictions on the duration of access permitted... **[0093]** Restrictions on the number of times protected content can be accessed... **[0094]** Restrictions on the frequency protected content can be accessed... **[0095]** Restrictions on the applications used to access the protected content... **[0096]** Restrictions on the environment of the application used to access the protected content... **[0097]** The authorization server makes the determination of whether a client **202** is authorized to access protected content by determining whether the action requested to be performed on the protected content is permitted by the access control policy associated with the protected content.... **[0098]** In step **1014**, the access control server **206** sends an authorization to access the protected content to client **202**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the authorization provided by access control server **206** includes a key used for the decryption of the content file and a message to client **202** including an affirmative response indicating authorization to access the protected content... **[0099]** In step **1016**, access to the protected content by client **202** is denied. In this step, access control server **206** sends a denial of access to the protected content to client **202**. In an embodiment of the present invention, the authorization provided by access control server **206** includes a message to client **202** including a negative response indicating no authorization to access the protected content. In step **1018**, the control flow ceases."

First, Brew does not teach or suggest "controlling access to secured information for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display" as recited in the preamble of

original Claim 1. In other words, Brew does not teach or suggest controlling access to secured information (i.e., a magnified view) for a region (or region-of-interest) of an original image presented on a display screen. The Examiner states as much on page 4 of the Office Action ("Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display"). What this means is that Brew is not directed to the subject matter of Claim 1 (e.g., it is non-analogous art). While Brew does pertain to controlling access to information in general, it does not pertain to controlling access to secured information (i.e., a magnified view) for a region (or region-of-interest) of an original image presented on a display screen. As such, Brew is not directed toward the subject matter of Claim 1.

Second, the Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner's combination of Brew and Mullet does not appear to be proper. Recall that in order to combine Brew and Mullet, there must be some suggestion in Brew that would motivate one to combine Mullet with it. Because "Brew doesn't explicitly disclose a method for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display" (as stated by the Examiner), there is no reason why one would look to Mullet which pertains to a graphical user interface (and not to access control). While the Examiner states, "However, Mullet discloses a method for a predetermined region (FIG. 3a) of a computer generated original image presented on a display…", that method is not a method for controlling access. Rather, the method of Mullet is for displaying a magnified inset view of an image.

In more detail, the Examiner has not established the required motivation for combining Brew and Mullet. With respect to motivation to combine Brew and Mullet, the Examiner states the following on page 4 of the Office Action: "Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by distorting an original image to produce a distorted region for a predetermined region as taught by Mullet in order to 'provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing through information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)." First, the Applicant's Claim 1 is not directed toward an "intuitive browsing tool" as the Examiner suggests. Rather, the Applicant's Claim 1 is directed toward a method for controlling access to secured information for a predetermined region of a computer generated original image presented on a display. Second, while the Examiner has cited a passage from Mullet describing what Mullet teaches, the Examiner has not cited any passages from Brew that would

suggest a combination with Mullet nor has the Examiner explained how Brew suggests a combination with Mullet.

The Examiner is respectfully reminded that the standard for obviousness is not whether the prior art *could* have been modified to achieve the invention (this is substantially always the case), rather, the standard is whether the prior art provides *motivation* for one of ordinary skill in the art to make the claimed invention. Recall the following selection from *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117 (Fed. Cir. 1989), citing *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 USPQ 1125, 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984): "Although the Commissioner suggests that Hoffman could readily be modified to form the Laskowski structure, '[t]he mere fact that the prior art could be so modified would not have made the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification.'"

To reiterate, the Examiner has not shown how the prior art (i.e., Brew) suggests the desirability of the modification (i.e., the combination with Mullet) suggested. Rather, the Examiner has merely placed Brew and Mullet side-by-side and cited a passage from Mullet that describes what Mullet teaches.

Now with respect to Mullet and Claim 1, for reference, col. 1, lines 60-63 (with context and underlining added by the Applicant) and col. 5, lines 58-67 (with context and underlining added by the Applicant) of Mullet, cited by the Examiner above, recite the following:

> "The use of modern computer systems incorporating object oriented window environments
> may be applied to browse through large databases. For example, the information in a
> database can be placed into object form and displayed on a graphical screen. An operator
> could then browse through the database by selecting the objects displayed on the screen...In
> order to efficiently browse through the information displayed on the screen, the operator
> should be provided with browsing tools which are easy to use. The present invention
> addresses this need by providing an intuitive browsing tool for browsing through information
> displayed on graphical screen...SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION...The present invention
> provides a useful method and apparatus for browsing through computer databases using a
> computer system with a graphical user interface. The information to be browsed through is
> displayed on a display screen. A browsing tool which resembles a magnifying glass is

displayed on the display screen such that it appears on top of the information. The browsing tool has a viewing lens with targeting crosshair and a magnifying reticle. When an operator moves the browsing tool across the display screen, the browsing tool displays the information in the viewing area in normal form. When the browsing tool remains stationary for a predetermined amount of time, the information within the viewing lens of the browsing tool is modified depending on the current mode of the browsing tool. When the browsing tool is in a magnification mode, the information within the 'magnifying' reticle is enhanced such that it fills the entire viewing lens of the browsing tool. When the browsing tool is in a hierarchical browsing mode, the next lower level of the hierarchy is displayed within the viewing lens of the browsing tool. When the browsing tool is in a data filtering mode, the information is displayed according to a preset filtering rule." (Col. 1, line 50 to col. 2, line 19.)

"Referring to FIG. 3a, the browsing tool **10** is illustrated on a display screen showing a map of the San Francisco Bay Area. An operator selectively positions the browsing tool **10** on the display screen using a cursor control device to select any area on the map to view in detail. The system can be implemented such that when the browsing tool **10** is moved near the edge of the display screen, the contents of the display screen 'scrolls' over to reveal additional map information not previously visible...As depicted in FIG. 3a, the information within the browsing tool's viewing lens **15** area is not enhanced while the browsing tool **10** is moved across the display screen. The information within the browsing tool's viewing lens **15** area is not enhanced so an operator can easily position the browsing tool **10** in order to choose an area to view in detail. The nonenhanced viewing area **15** therefore acts like a 'spotting scope' on a telescope. The operator places the area that he wishes to view in detail within the magnifying reticle **13** within the viewing area **15**. After the browsing tool **10** remains stationary for a predetermined amount of time, the area within the magnifying reticle **13** becomes enhanced. Alternatively, the toggle switch **19** can be toggled to place the browsing tool **10** in a permanent magnification mode such that the contents in viewing area **15** is always enhanced." (Col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 4.)

It is apparent from the above selections from Mullet that the browsing tool **10** of Mullet provides a magnified viewing area **15** that floats over the original image. Mullet does not <u>distort</u> the original image to provide a <u>distorted region</u>. Rather, Mullet provides simple magnification.

Consequently, Mullet does not teach or suggest that element of Claim 1 that recites: "<u>distorting said original image to produce a distorted region for said predetermined region to provide said user with said secured information on said display</u>".

For reference, amended Claim 17 recites the following:

> 17. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 16 wherein said distortion function includes a focal region having a magnification for said predetermined region at least partially surrounded by a shoulder region where said magnification decreases to that of said original image to provide context for said predetermined region with respect to said original image, and said GUI is for adjusting at least one of:
> said magnification;
> a concavity of said shoulder region ;
> an extent for said focal region;
> an extent for said shoulder region;
> a location for said distortion function within said original image;
> a location for an outline of said shoulder region within said original image; and,
> a location for said focal region relative to said shoulder region to define a degree and a direction of a folding of said distortion function.

On pages 13-15 of the Office Action the Examiner cites a combination of Brew, Mullet, and Robertson against original Claim 17 stating:

> "However, <u>Mullet discloses the method wherein said lens surface includes a focal region (FIG. 2a, item 15, column 4, lines 20-26) and a base</u> and said GUI includes includes: a slide bar icon for adjusting a magnification for said lens surface (column 5, lines 10-13); a slide

bar icon for adjusting a degree of scooping for said lens surface (column 5, lines 8-17); a move icon for adjusting a location for said lens surface within said original image (FIG. 3d, column 6, lines 20-22); a pickup icon for adjusting a location for said base within said original image (FIG. 2a, item 11, column 4, lines 23-24, 'crosshair')...Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew by including a slide bar icon for adjusting a magnification for said lens surface; a slide bar icon for adjusting a degree of scooping for said lens surface; a move icon for adjusting a location for said lens surface within said original image and a pickup icon for adjusting a location for said base within said original image as taught by Mullet in order to 'provide an intuitive browsing tool for browsing though information displayed on graphical screen (Mullet, column 1, lines 60-63)'...Neither Brew nor Mullet explicitly disclose a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said focal region; a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and shape for said base; and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base. However, Robertson discloses a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said focal region (FIG. 4c, item 212', column 6, lines 35-45, which describes image lens can be adjusted); a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said base (FIG. 4c, item 214, column 6, lines 35-45, which describes view plane can be adjusted); and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base (FIG. 4c, column 6, lines 35-45, which describes viewpoint V can be adjusted)."

For reference, the selections from Mullet cited by the Examiner above recite the following (context and underling added by the Applicant):

"FIG. 2a illustrates the browsing tool 10 of the present invention. The browsing tool 10 has a viewing lens 15 which is used for viewing information presented on the display screen. The viewing lens 15 is adjustable such that an operator can create a larger browsing tool 10. Within the viewing lens 15 is a crosshair 11. Crosshair 11 is used for 'targeting' objects within the viewing lens 15. Also within the viewing lens 15 is a 'magnifying' reticle 13. The magnifying reticle 13 is used to mark an area within viewing lens 15 which will be enhanced

by the browsing tool **10** when the browsing tool **10** is in the magnification mode." (Col. 4, lines 19-29.)

"Magnification Mode...The magnification mode of the browsing tool **10** is used to provide a more detailed view of the information displayed graphically on the display screen. When the browsing tool **10** is in the magnification mode, the browsing tool **10** enhances the information located within the magnifying reticle **13** such that the information fills the viewing area **15** of the browsing tool **10.** The enhanced information is not simply enlarged, more detailed information not previously displayed becomes visible...Referring to FIG. 2a, the browsing tool **10** is illustrated with a magnification adjustment slider **17** and a toggle switch **19**. The magnification adjustment slider **17** is set by an operator using the cursor **21** on the display. The magnification adjustment slider **17** is adjusted to set the scale of the magnification. When the magnification adjustment slider **17** is adjusted by an operator, the magnifying reticle **13** continuously changes in size to reflect the area which will be enhanced. The smaller the magnifying reticle **13**, the greater the enhancement will be. In some applications the database information can only be presented on the screen in a finite number of discrete 'resolutions'. In such applications the magnifying reticle **13** correspondingly changes size in discrete steps...FIGS. 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d provide a simple example of the magnifying reticle **13** and the magnification adjustment slider **17**. For example, referring to FIG. 2a, the magnification adjustment slider **17** has been set to a medium setting. The magnifying reticle **13** in FIG. 2a is sized to include all of the four center squares and most of the area of the surrounding squares. When the browsing tool **10** enhances the information within the magnifying reticle **13**, as illustrated in FIG. 2b, the four center squares and most of the area of the surrounding squares are enhanced such that the four center squares and the surrounding area fill the entire viewing lens **15** area...FIGS. 2c and 2d illustrate the browsing tool **10** with the enhancement scale increased. Referring to FIG. 2c, the browsing tool **10** is illustrated with the magnification adjustment slider **17** adjusted for greater enhancement. The magnifying reticle **13** is correspondingly smaller. The magnifying reticle **13** now contains only most of the four center squares. FIG. 2d illustrates the how the browsing tool **10** of FIG. 2c appears when the browsing tool **10** enhances the information within the magnifying reticle **13**. The viewing area **15** in FIG. 2d contains only the four center squares. This is an enhanced version of the area within the magnifying reticle

13 in FIG. 2c." (Col. 4, line 65 to col. 5, line 46.)

"Referring to FIG. 3a, the browsing tool **10** is illustrated on a display screen showing a map of the San Francisco Bay Area. An operator selectively positions the browsing tool **10** on the display screen using a cursor control device to select any area on the map to view in detail. The system can be implemented such that when the browsing tool **10** is moved near the edge of the display screen, the contents of the display screen 'scrolls' over to reveal additional map information not previously visible…As depicted in FIG. 3a, the information within the browsing tool's viewing lens **15** area is not enhanced while the browsing tool **10** is moved across the display screen. The information within the browsing tool's viewing lens **15** area is not enhanced so an operator can easily position the browsing tool **10** in order to choose an area to view in detail. The nonenhanced viewing area **15** therefore acts like a 'spotting scope' on a telescope. The operator places the area that he wishes to view in detail within the magnifying reticle **13** within the viewing area **15**. After the browsing tool **10** remains stationary for a predetermined amount of time, the area within the magnifying reticle **13** becomes enhanced. Alternatively, the toggle switch **19** can be toggled to place the browsing tool **10** in a permanent magnification mode such that the contents in viewing area **15** is always enhanced…In FIG. 3b, an operator positioned the browsing tool **10** onto the city of San Francisco. By ceasing to move the browsing tool for a predetermined period of time, the contents in viewing area **15** becomes enhanced. FIG. 3c illustrates the browsing tool on San Francisco after the browsing tool **10** has remained stationary for a predetermined time period…Referring to FIG. 3c, the viewing area **15** of the browsing tool **10** shows a small section of downtown San Francisco in enhanced form. If the enhanced area is the approximate area the operator would like to look at in detail, the operator can indicate that the entire screen should be used to show the enhanced view. FIG. 3d illustrates the screen appearance after the operator has elected to use the entire screen to view the enhanced view of San Francisco…Referring to FIG. 3d, the operator can now move the browsing tool **10** around the screen to select an area within downtown San Francisco to view in even further detail. Again, after the operator ceases moving the browsing tool **10** for a predetermined amount of time, the browsing tool **10** enhances the area within the viewing lens **15**. Referring to FIG. 3e, the area around Market Street and Post Street is enhanced such that all the street names become visible. It will be apparent to one skilled in the art that additional

enhancement levels can be displayed, as required by the Application. For example, particular buildings and addresses (e.g. 595 Market St.), or alternatively, the names of certain businesses or offices (e.g., BST&Z law offices), could be displayed." (Col. 5, line 47 to col. 6, line 33.)

For reference, the FIGS. 2A - 2D from Mullet referred to in the above selections are reproduced below:
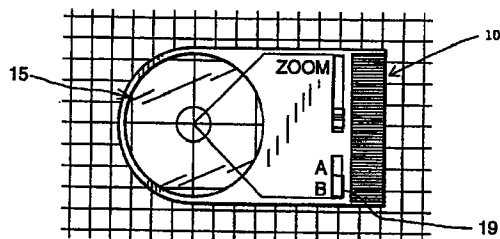
FIG_2A
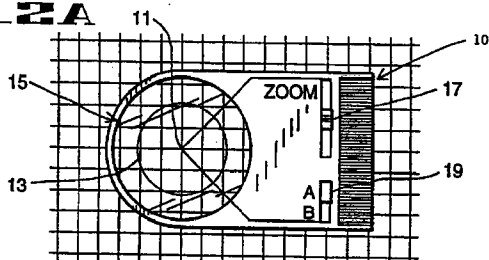
FIG_2B
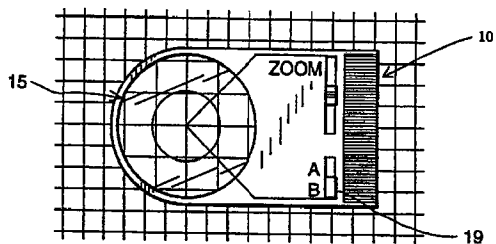
FIG_2C
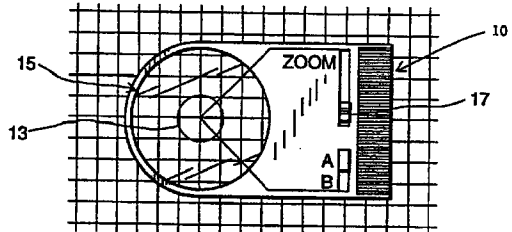
FIG_2D

First, with respect to the Examiner's combination of Robertson with Mullet (and Brew), the Examiner has not established the required motivation for combining Mullet (and Brew) and Robertson. With respect to motivation to combine Mullet (and Brew) and Robertson, the Examiner states the following on pages 14-15 of the Office Action: "Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Brew and Mullet by including a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said focal region; a bounding rectangle icon with at least one handle icon for adjusting a size and a shape for said base; and, a fold icon for adjusting a location for said focal region relative to said base as taught by Robertson in order to provide 'a system that made quicker by generating and combining all the necessary transforms, and then rendering the objects of the full image through the combined transform (Robertson, column, 4, lines 42-46).'" While the Examiner has cited a passage from Robertson describing what Robertson teaches, the Examiner has not cited any passages from Mullet (or Brew) that would suggest a combination with Robertson nor has the Examiner explained how Mullet (or Brew) suggests a combination with Robertson.

Again, the Examiner is respectfully reminded that the standard for obviousness is not whether the prior art *could* have been modified to achieve the invention (this is substantially always the case), rather, the standard is whether the prior art provides *motivation* for one of ordinary skill in the art to make the claimed invention. Recall the following selection from *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117 (Fed. Cir. 1989), citing *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 USPQ 1125, 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984): "Although the Commissioner suggests that Hoffman could readily be modified to form the Laskowski structure, '[t]he mere fact that the prior art could be so modified would not have made the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification.'"

To reiterate, the Examiner has not shown how the prior art (i.e., Mullet and Brew) suggests the desirability of the modification (i.e., the combination with Robertson) suggested. Rather, the Examiner has merely placed Mullet (and Brew) and Robertson side-by-side and cited a teaching from Robertson that is not suggested by Mullet (or Brew).

Now with respect to Mullet and Claim 17, first, it is apparent from the above selections from Mullet that the browsing tool **10** of Mullet provides a magnified viewing area **15** that floats over the original image. The browsing tool **10** described in Mullet applies a constant magnification to a selected

region (i.e., within the reticle **13**) which is then displayed over the entirety of the viewing area **15**. In contrast, amended Claim 17 provides magnification through the application of a distortion function that has a magnified focal region surrounded by a shoulder region where the magnification decreases to that of the surrounding original image. Mullet does not disclose such magnification. In particular, Mullet does not teach a focal region surrounded by a shoulder region. While the viewing area **15** of Mullet may be roughly equivalent to a focal region, Mullet does not teach a separate shoulder region surrounding the focal region where magnification decreases.

Second, the browsing tool **10** of Mullet, being rendered over the original image and separating the viewing lens **15** from the original image (see FIGS. 2A-2D and FIGS. 3A-3E of Mullet), could be said to actually reduce any detail-in-context (i.e., a focal region surrounded by a shoulder region) aspect that Mullet may have (which is not great to begin with as Mullet's browsing tool **10** is basically a time-delayed inset magnifier).

Consequently, Mullet does not teach or suggest that element of amended Claim 17 that recites: "wherein said distortion function includes a focal region having a magnification for said predetermined region at least partially surrounded by a shoulder region where said magnification decreases to that of said original image to provide context for said predetermined region with respect to said original image".

In summary, the Applicant believes that Claim 1 is patentable over Brew and Mullet as these references do not teach or suggest the subject matter of Claim 1. In addition, the Applicant believes that Claims 2-19, being dependent on Claim 1 and adding patentable features thereto, are also patentable.

For the reasons given above with respect to Claim 1, the Applicant believes that Claim 20 is patentable.

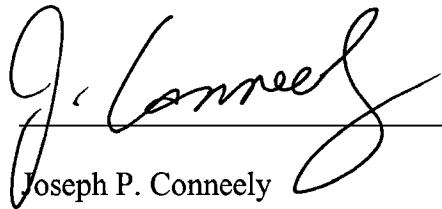No new matter has been entered by the above noted amendments.

The Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachments